First Exploration of the Gorge of the Gunaison-Twenty-One Days Spent in Making Fourteen Miles.

At last the Black canyon of the Gunnison-the most frightful gorge in the geotogical wonderland of the West-has been conquered by man. A party of bold explorsafety, climbing out over almost vertical walls half a mile in height.

They have done what no other human beings have ever accomplished-what it was believed no other human beings could sucboat, taking the chance of what a sharp cessfully attempt. Their story is the narrative of a trip by river far beneath the surface of the earth-a river unlighted by the sun, which flows through a chasm of appalling profundity.

tableland is the Black canyon. Black it is called because its extreme narrowness in proportion to its depth makes it a chasm of perpetual gloom, the river at its bottom running through a sunless avenue of towering walls of everlasting rock.

Through caverns heretofore deemed measureless to man the rapid Gunnison pursues persons have thought of trying to make the photographs which had been taken were trip from end to end of the gorge in boats, destroyed by the wetting of the films. and one attempt of this kind was actually made a few years ago by a surveying party sent out by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway to examine the canyon and determine whether a road could be built through it.

On the first day out the boat which carried the expedition was swamped, all the provisions being lost, and the voyagers, fortunate to escape with their lives, aban-

The successful accomplishment of the feat was reserved for five men, who set to go through the canyon or perish in the A. Curtis, M. F. Hovey, W. W. Torrence and E. B. Anderson, Pelton had been his companions, with the exception of Cur- | follow it. tis, who was a civil engineer, and, relatively, a tenderfoot, were likewise hardthe explorers set out upon their perilous

It was by no means a spirit of mere daredevil adventure that inspired the expedi-The object of it was to find out if] there was not some path by which the waters of the Gunnison river could be irrigate the drought-parched farms of the neighboring region. It was a question whether a "hillside ditch" might not be built in the chasm, so as to bring a portion of the descending stream near the tops of the cliffs, and so save tunneling three and a half miles through the mountainsa costly enterprise which the residents of the Uncompangre valley are determined to undertake if it is proved that there is

no other way to get water.
The exploration yielded conclusive evidence of the impracticability of the ditch plant. It was found that the walls of the canyon became steeper as its depths were

A TOILSOME JOURNEY. The party was twenty-one days in making a journey of fourteen miles from the that distance there were only five points at which it would be possible for even the are nearly perpendicular. In many places had and were a ditch to be built, the workmen would have to begin at the entrance of the canyon and cut it out of the solid

The Gunnison river, which pursues its tortuous way along the bottom of the Black canyon, eventually joins the Grand river, an affluent of the mighty Colorado. It was the project of the expedition to follow the current of the stream through the gorge until, if they were successful in making the passage, they should reach Delta give place to the experienced woman of station, beyond the further end.

The party had two boats which were provided with extra keels to strengthen the bottoms and enable them to withstand colisions with rocks, while, for an additional precaution, the sides were ribbed with iron rods. At the bow and stern of each boat were iron loops, through which a rope could be run for letting the craft down rapids. The larger of the boats, named the City of Montrose, was eighteen feet long and three feet beam; empty it weighed 400 The other one was called the John C. Bell. On the second day of the voyage the John C. Bell was wrecked.

In several places the river disappears entirely from sight, flowing under huge piles by the hairdressers, with all their anxiety of bowlders which have fallen from the cliffs. Tearing beneath the rocks unseen, the water makes a deafening roar, at times loud that two men standing with hands clasped cannot make their voices audible to each other. In other parts of the canyou the stream flows on in awesome si-

At one spot it was necessary to haul the heavy boat for a considerable distance at a height of 130 feet above the river, which hair is the fashion. was there rushing at terrific speed under the rocks. Again, there would be a short be let down with the utmost carefulness, one man aboard, standing in the middle. with a long pike, with which he kept it from being pounded to pieces on the rocks. At other stages it was not safe to trust the precious outfit in the boat, and the men would strap the instruments, bundles of provisions, etc., on their backs, treading their way along the narrow rock shelf be-

SCARCITY OF ANIMALS.

From the beginning of the trip to the end espied. During the first few days the bears gorge were reached it became too wild for the bears, though not immediately for the mountain sheep-timid brutes which had been hunted from every spot that men can

the Gunnison river is obtained from the other persons must have suspected that fact that its waters, as they flow through the gorge, are without fish, being too rough even for the hardy mountain trout, which are supposed to revel in any torrent. The first fourteen days of the trip were

the easy ones, relatively speaking, ten of after a long vacation and astonished her the fourteen miles being covered in that period. Seven days were consumed in traveling the remaining four miles. Only one serious accident occurred, and this happened on the seventh day, when Hovey fell from a bowlder, striking on his head and receiving a severe scalp wound. He was engaged in whipping the boat, having hold of the cable, when his foothold gave way and he was precipitated about thirty feet. Only exceptionally good fortune saved him from more severe, if not fatal, injury. At the beginning of the last four miles of the journey a mishap occurred that nearly

cost the lives of two of the party. They were navigating the boat through rapids, while the other three, standing on the rocks, held on to the bow cable, the craft going down, stern first. One of the men in the boat signaled to those on the rocks to drop the rope, for they could handle the boat alone. The suggestion was obeyed, but the craft was no sooner free than it shot forward, carried by the current, and was immediately beyond control. Right ahead was a cataract with a forty-toot fall, and the boat was borne toward it with the speed of a race horse.

Just as it was on the point of plunging

DOWN IN BLACK CANYON over the falls to inevitable destruction, and as the men on the rocks were yelling with horror and dismay, Curtis, who was one of the endangered pair, jumped out into the water in such a way as to be caught by the THE PERILOUS JOURNEY OF FIVE current and washed against a rock that stood but a foot above the surface. As he jumped he grasped the gunwale of the boat and held it with a grip of desperation until a rope was thrown out and they were saved. Only his quickness and willingness to take a desperate chance saved his own life and that of Anderson, his companion. On one day during this last stage of the

journey the explorers were able to travel only 1,500 feet, nearly all of the distance being over rocks, where the boat had first to be unloaded and then dragged. Into this part of the chasm it is impossible for any numan being to enter alive except by the way these five men came. The walls rise to a height of just about half a mile almost vertically, and often there is no footing on either side of the river. One or two of the party would go ahead, examine the prospect in front of them for a few yards, and then return to assist in moving the ers has passed through it and emerged in | boat. At every 100 or 200 feet, sometimes, the boat had to be unloaded and the outfit carried on the backs of the members the party, but now and then it happene that they could no longer find any foothold under such circumstances there was

at the season when they occur, must render it wholly impossible for anyone to live appalling profundity.

A ghastly gash ripped through a desert in the canyon. In places driftwood was found stacked to a height of forty-two feet, and marks on the sides of the cliffs showed where the water had reached an elevation | that they are the choice of a busy actress.

nothing to do but to trust entirely to the

turn in the stream a short distance ahead

THE SADDEST DAY. On the day before the last of the journey the whole party got a ducking, the boat being caught in a whirlpool and submerged. Similar accidents happened more than once on the trip, making it necessary to land, build a fire, and dry the clothes its course. From time to time adventurous and bedding. Most unfortunately many

> The last day was the saddest. When undergoing hardships, men of the kind that composed this party are not downhearted, and the greatest danger is regarded with a smile, but on the last day, when it became obvious that the trip could not be completed and must be abandoned, there was genuine sorrow.

After the hardships that had been endured they realized that there was one part of the canyon through which no means men can command could possibly carry them. They had come to a cataract sixty feet in height, between precipitous walls of solid rock of an altitude so tremendous as effort. Their names were John H. Pelton, to exclude the sunlight at noon. On neither footing by which to make the descent. a ploneer in the Yukon country in early Liven if they could manage to lower the days, long before the gold discoveries, and | boat in satety, they would be unable to

Nor was there any certainty if they passed the falls that they could escape. To ened adventurers, afraid of nothing in the return the way they had come was imposway of danger or difficulty. Two boats sible. The boat could not be forced back were loaded with provisions, a cooking against the current, and it was out of the outfit, surveyor's instruments, a camera question to carry their provisions, even if and other necessaries, and thus equipped | they had had enough to last them on a return trip. The canyon was only thirty feet wide at the bottom, and above them loomed the nearly vertical walls, which seemed likely to hem them in forever. The situation seemed desperate enough.

conducted out of the tunnel and made to left behind. The boat was abandoned, and salvation, and they did it. Everything was with it the outfit, including provisions and water. There was not a dry eye in the party as the explorers, just at daybreak, bade farewell to the sturdy little craft that had brought them through such difficulties and dangers, and turned their faces to the east wall of the gorge. Stripped of all but necessary clothing, they began a climb which lasted from daybreak to 11 o'clock at night, at which hour they had made the ascent to an elevation of 2,600 feet (just about half a mile) on a six-hundred-foot slope. That is to say, they were but six hundred feet back from the river and 2,600 feet above it. All of these hours they had neither food nor water.

At the top they found friends, who provided them with everything they needed. Not yet daunted, they tried to ascertain f it would not be practical to approach the impassable falls from the other end of the canyon-i. e., from Delta Station. This. they learned, would not be difficult up to a point within one and a half miles of the cataract-the Falls of Sorrow, as the explorers named them-but there, again, was stretch that could not be passed. They have not yet given up the enterprise, and this winter they will make another attempt to reach the falls from the Delta end of the gerge, when the river is frozen, starting out with ice hooks and spiked boots, and

carrying their outfit on a sled. GRAY-HAIRED ACTRESSES.

Some Wear Wigs, Some Boldly Display Gray Locks.

New York Sun.

It used to be said five years ago that middle age was having its innings at last. and the innocent maid of eighteen had to forty. For a while the dramatists who wrote plays about persons of this age. chiefly because most of the popular actors and actresses were too old to appear as young men and young women, and the authors who put two or three mature characters into their books made it seem as i middle age were really having a vogue. Men who had begun to lose their waists and women who were uncomfortably tight in their stays began to regard themselves as once more at the age for sentiment. But this fashion did not last long, and the newest style in ages is not likely to survive much longer. It is admitted even to dye as many heads as possible, that gray is no longer regarded with horror even by persons who have reached an age that enlities them to it. Such people were always more apt to be worried over the change than persons prematurety gray, who might of the characteristic of youth. Now people need give this sign of advancing years no thought, for it has been decreed that gray

Ada Rehan was the first woman in public life to allow her hair to turn gray without space of water in which the craft could be making the slightest attempt to concear launched, though it had to be let down the | what is commonly regarded in a stage rapids by means of a rope. The boat was career as a sign that the end has come, or used chiefly in crossing the stream from is at all events near. Other actresses have time to time, but where possible it was since accustomed the public to the idea of floated, with the outfit on board. It would gray-headed heroines. Miss Rehan, of course, always wore a wig on the stage, but Eleonora Duse plays "Camille" without the least attempt to conceal the fact that since she was last here her hair has grown so gray as to give her scenes with Armand

a slightly maternal suggestion. Signora Duse has carried naturalness on the stage further than any other actress ever did. but its last point must be her refusal to act such a role with a wig and her course of a young lover driven to such impassioned love-making by a very obviously gray-haired woman. Such cases have undoubtedly happened, but they are exceptional, so Signora Duse is probably entitled to more credit as a creator of a new fashion than as an observer of theatrical

Lilli Lehman's hair has been nearly white for five years, and, of course, as a vegetarian she could no more be persuaded to dye it than she could be to wear tight stays, but she never encouraged the fashion of gray hair to the extent of appearing as Brunhilde or Venus without a wig. The latest actress to be added to the gray-headed group has for years had nearly white hair. The secret was known only to her-A notion of the tumultuous character of self, her maid and her hairdresser, though Ellen Terry's hair was not still blond with the yellow hue of nature. As a matter of fact, it has been dyed for years, but it was only the other day that the English actress made her first public appearance admirers by appearing with perfectly white hair and wearing spectacles. It was at a benefit performance that she gave this first view of her natural locks to the public. She did look very lovely once, when

> sorrowing French aristocrat. Sarah Bernhardt has worn a wig always for some years, and has never had to contemplate the inconvenience of growing gray. Mrs. Le Moyne took time by the gray forelock, as it were, when she became a star and the mature, if amorous, heroins of a drama in which she was the mother of two sons. She ameliorated to some extent the grayness of her locks, which, when she was seen on the stage two years ago, were uncompromisingly gray. Now the chestnut tones predominate and probably will for some seasons to

in "The Dead Heart" she appeared as a

Inward Wisdom. All outward wisdom yields to that within, Whereof nor creed nor canon holds the key.
We only feel that we have ever been,
And evermore shall be.

WHAT AN ACTRESS READS

ON HER JOURNEYS.

History, Poetry, Fiction, Bibles, Prayer Books, Dictionaries and George Ade's Book of Fables.

f a single season the amounts for excess baggage which Julia Marlowe does, it is pretty nearly a certainty that she will not carry 200 or 300 books around the country for the sake of producing an effect. Therefore a glimpse at the volumes which are unpacked by Miss Marlowe's maids every time she settles her apartments for a week or a month's engagement, is bound to afford an interesting side light on her character and taste.

The books which are Miss Marlowe's constant companions en tour would make rather remarkable reading even for a person of leisure and literary occupations. They are the more so when one remembers Commenting on this point, Miss Marlowe

"I don't want to appear as a precieuse, nor do I like to be considered so classical as that collection would indicate, but during the season I have so little time to myself that if I read anything worth while t must be solid reading exclusively."

In the case of a woman who has contributed so much to the interpretation of poetic drama, one naturally looks first to discover her likings in the domain of poetry. On the first shelf is everything of Robert Browning's, a poet for whom Miss Marlowe has an especial admiration. How great an earnest she gave of this feeling is indicated by the fact that she is one of they very few players who have ever dared to give Browning's dramatic poetry expression on the stage, her production of his play, "Colombe's Birthday," being one of the really notable events in stage history of the past half dozen years. Next to Browning stands a portly volume of Walt Whitman in a limited edition and bearing a greeting from Whitman to Miss Marlowe in his own hand. Near by are the complete works of Whitman's bitterest critic, Charles Algernon Swinburne, and next to that impassioned writer is a complete edi-

tion of the gentle Keats. Somebody asked Miss Marlowe how she could possibly get along without a com-plete edition of Shakspeare with her. "What I love best in him is safely treasured up in my memory and heart," answered Miss Marlowe. "'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Cymbeline,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'As You Like It,' and 'Much Ado About Nothing, all my favorite passages in them are To scale one of the walls was their only at my instant command, and I really don't need the printed page before me.

Nevertheless, in the way of Shakspeariona, Miss Marlowe carries with her on her travels a beautifully engrossed little Shakspeare birthday book, done in parchment, Warner's volume, "The People for Whom Shakspeare Wrote," and Swinburne's "A study of Shakspeare.'

History and criticism of the drama and a great many plays make up a goodly proportion of this moving library. Among such volumes are Stephen Phillips's "Paola and Francesca," George Meredith's "Essay on Comedy," Schlegel's "History of Dramatic Art and Literature," Henry Irving's "Four Lectures on the Drama," Sir Charles Bell's 'Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression as Connected with the Fine Arts.

OLD CUSTOMS STUDIED.

In connection with her production of When Knighthood Was in Flower," and to indicate what care Miss Marlowe exercises in studying out the history and literature of plays she presents, one should mention the presence of those stupendous folio volumes of Friedrich Hottenroth's "Trachten der Volker Alter und Neuer Zeit," a work which reflects very accurately popuiar manners, customs and costumes of an-

to dig the facts it contains out of the original German, and she has made many reproductions in water color of its magnificent colored costume plates. Bearing on the same line of study are the ponderous volumes entitled "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages" and Hall's "The Royal Princesses of England." A quaint volume which has aided Miss Marlowe greatly in her study of the life and times of Mary fudor bears the imprint "1686," and is called "The Illustrious Lovers." It relates the adventures of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor and was found by Mr. Major in an old London book store on the shelves of which the proprietor thought it had been esting untouched for a hundred and fifty years. Mr. Major presented it to Miss Marowe and it is among her most cherished

With a quick jump one gets away from the field of drama and romance, for the very next volume is the monumental work of that Oxford scholar, Alfred Edersheim, 'Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," a ubject on which Miss Marlowe has read

On the shelf devoted to books on aesthetics and moral philosophy we find Spencer's "Data of Ethics"-a rare first edition-and John Stuart Mill on "Liberty and the Subwhich is almost a daily text-book with Miss Marlowe, is Bosanquet's "History of Aesbe expected to mourn the premature loss thetics." Near it are Allison's "Principles of Taste" and a liberal representation from the writings of Matthew Arnold - among them "Culture and Anarchy," "Friendship's Garland," both series of his "Essays and Criticisms" and his "Discourses in Amerca." There are several volumes of Walter Pater-that Englishman who was a Greek, born twenty-five centuries too late to be really happy—notably his "Appreciations," his "Essay on Style," his "Study of the Renaissance" and his "Miscellaneous Studies." Two volumes of the "Essays of Montaigne" have a prominent place, for Miss Marlowe shares enthusiastically in Thackeray's contention that the essays of the old Frenchman are the best kind of book in the world to read oneself to sleep

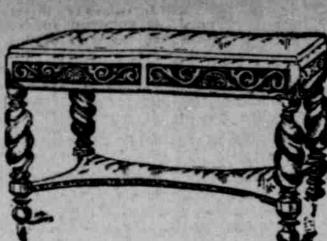
Turning to works in lighter vein one discovers a rare and quaint work by Grace and Philip Wharton, entitled, "The Queens of Society." The delicate prose of Sir Richard Jeffries is generously represented, for one comes upon four or five dainty little 16-mo's, in flowered covers, containing his 'Hours of Spring," "Wild Flowers," Pageant of Summer," "The Story of My Heart" and "My Autobiography," a very scarce little volume. Another work that Miss Marlowe prizes especially for its style is Charles Kingsley's "The Heroes, or

Greek Fairy Tales." In the way of straightaway fiction there s John Brown's "Marjory Fleming," Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire." Of course, there was a much-read copy of When Knighthood Was in Flower," and it bears some interesting personal marginalia by Mr. Major on his story. There is a copy of Charles Frederick Goss's "The Redempauthor has written this line from the three hundred and forty-first page of his story: There is light enough; it is eyes we need. This is the novel which Dr. Hillis, the Brooklyn divine, raved over by telegraph, wiring to the author this sentence: "With wet eyes and beating heart I have just finished your wonderful book." Miss Marlowe says that she is particularly interested in it ecause of its dramatic possibilities. George Ade's new book of Fables completes the list of lighter reading, though

to go on the shelf with the works on moral A long row of French and German dictionaries and grammars, Roget's "Thesaurus," copies of the New Testament in French and English, a French and English Bible and two or three prayer books complete the list of this player's traveling library, a remarkable collection truly, and a | captain and owner. fair index of the general character of the magnificent library housed in her New York home. Hundreds of the volumes there are of special value, owing to the greetings and comments written on the fly leaves by the

Miss Marlowe insists that the Fables ought

Miss Marlowe's nook plate is a decidedly artistic little device designed by herself. It represents a young woman in classic robes—and the face is that of Miss Marlowe reclining in a deeply recessed window. Near by rises a bust of Shakspeare, and the tragic and comic masks peer from corners. Pens, scrolls of parchment, flowers and



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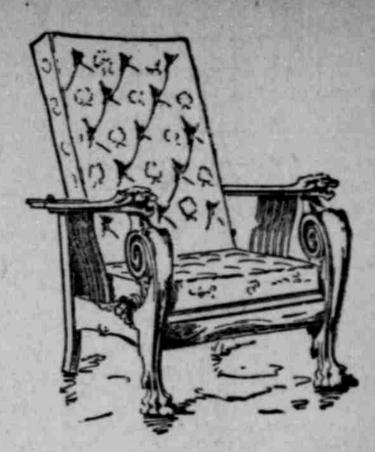
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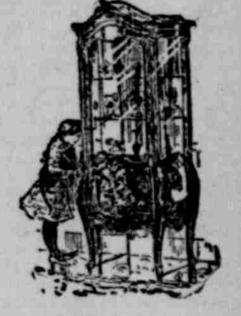
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vases are worked into the design, and books are strewn all about.

SOUP IN THE SLUMS. Free Meals for London's 60,000 Hun-

The gigantic work begins to-morrow of

gry Children.

ree-meal distribution to London's little lummers, who would otherwise, through a long, dreary winter, be compelled oftentimes to go hungry to school. In a rew days the savor of soup will begin to permeate the London slums, and nearly 60,000 children will be joyful. From Greenwich to the Borough, from White-chapel to Bethnal Green and Hackney

Wick, there will for some months to come be no aching voids at dinner time, and no weariness for the perplexed school teacher. The good work is carried on by several independent bodies, but notably at the London Schools Dinner Association, the Destitute Children's Dinner Society, the 'Referee" Fund, and the Board School Children's Free Dinner Fund. The Farm House Center at Southwark ffords a good instance of the working of the system. The Tuesday after Lord Mayor's day is the date fixed for the commencement of the winter season. This

means that a cook will, from to-morrow onwards, rise on three or four days of the week at 3 o'clock in the morning to stir porridge, which is served later on to the happy youngsters with milk. Conditionally upon the porridge being eaten, a slice of bread and jam follows. At midday hundreds of hungry children again troop to the center, and are provided on the nomination of their school teacher with a plain, wholesome meal, varying from soup or stew to a meat pudding. The cost is from a penny to three-halfpence per head. In Southwark alone last year no fewer than 23,130 breakfasts and 93,361 dinners were so distributed. In other districts the work of distribution is carried on with equal vigor and success. John's, Westminster, supplies halfworks;" while at St. Michael's, in the Tower Hamlets division, there are also half-penny dinners, the bill of fare comprising a basin of nourishing soup and a thick slice of bread and jam. Before Christmas is here thousands of pounds will have been collected by the different agencies intrusted with the work, and by this means London's slum children

will be saved from the pangs of hunger. Meanwhile the School Board is impotent to help. All that it can do in its official capacity is to receive and discuss the reports from its newly-elected local commit-tees that sit for the first time this year.

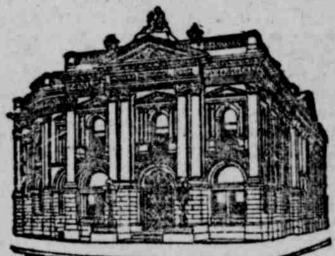
THE MANY-SIDED LLOYD'S.

Special Fentures of the Great Marine Insurance Agency. Ainslee's Magazine.

"There is a philanthropic side to the corporation of Lloyd's. Whenever they hear through any of their vast army of agents of any deed of heroism on the deep they immediately communicate with the hero or heroine and commemorate the deed by striking off a medal, which is presented to the one who has earned it. The committee of Lloyd's has a standing advertisement in Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index, requesting all captains who may call at British ports to "communicate any information concerning any wreck or vessel in distress, or making a long passage, to Lloyd's agent at the first port of call. The value of such intelligence is great, and it may be sufficient to remind captains how often such news may be the means of conveying to the wives and families of officers and crews the assurance of the safety of their husbands or fathers.' At an office on the ground floor of the Royal Exchange Lloyd's answers, free of charge, all sorts of inquiries from the wives, other leatives or the sweethearts of sailors anxious about the cruise of poor Jack or desirous of finding out where his ship may be. There is a list kept by which the whereabouts of any British vessel may be found in a twinkling. An important book is the "Captain's Register," contain-ing the biography of more than thirty thou-sand commanders in the merchant service of Great Britain. Another volume not high in favor with the underwriters is called the "Black Book," in which missing and wrecked ships are recorded. Lloyd's publishes what is practically a list of all the merchant vessels of the world, measuring one hundred tons or more. It is called "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," and it tells all about every seagoing craft worth mentioning, giving her tennage, dimensions and the name of her From "Lucile."

Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course, But what some land is gladdened. No star ever knows What earth needs from earth's lowest creatures? No life Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its

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